

warehouse, for consumption made on or after the date of publication of this antidumping duty order in the **Federal Register**.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 9, 1986.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** James Riggs or Charles Wilson, Office of Investigations, International Trade Administration, United States Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 377-4929 or 377-5288.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The products covered by this order are certain iron construction castings, limited to manhole covers, rings and frames, catch basins, grates and frames, cleanout covers and frames used for drainage or access purposes for public utility, water and sanitary systems, classifiable as heavy castings under item number 657.0950 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States*, Annotated (TSUSA), and to valve, service and meter boxes which are placed below ground to encase water, gas, or other valves, or water or gas meters, classifiable as light castings under item number 657.0990 of the TSUSA. These articles must be of cast iron, not alloyed, and not malleable.

In accordance with section 733 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 1673b), on October 28, 1985, the Department published its preliminary determination that there was reason to believe or suspect that castings from Brazil were being sold at less than fair value (50 FR 43591). On March 19, 1986, the Department published its final determination that these imports were being sold at less than fair value (51 FR 9477).

On April 25, 1986, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(d)), the ITC notified the Department that importations of light castings threaten material injury to a United States industry and that importations of heavy castings materially injure a United States industry.

Therefore, in accordance with sections 736 and 751 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e and 1675), the Department directs United States Customs officers to assess, upon further advice by the administering authority pursuant to section 736(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e(a)(1)), antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the foreign market value of the merchandise exceeds the United States price for all entries of castings from Brazil. These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of light castings entered, or withdrawn from warehouse,

for consumption on or after May 7, 1986, the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of an affirmative determination of threat of material injury by the International Trade Commission (ITC), in accordance with the "Special Rule" provision of section 736(b)(2) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 1673e(b)(2). These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of heavy castings entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 28, 1985, the date on which the Department published its "Preliminary Determination" notice in the **Federal Register** (50 FR 43591).

On and after the date of publication of this notice, United States Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins as noted below:

Manufacturers/producers/exporters	Weighted-average (percent)
Fundicao Aldebarã Ltda.....	58.74
Sociedade de Metalurgia E Processos Ltda.....	16.61
Usina Siderurgica Paraense S.A.....	5.95
All other Manufacturers Producers Exporters.....	26.16

Article VI.5 of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade provides that "(n)o product . . . shall be subject to both antidumping and countervailing duties to compensate for the same situation of dumping or export subsidization." This provision is implemented by section 772(d)(1)(D) of the Act, which prohibits assessing dumping duties on the portion of the margin attributable to export subsidies. In the final countervailing duty determination on iron construction castings from Brazil, we found export subsidies (51 FR 9491). Since dumping duties cannot be assessed on the portion of the margin attributable to export subsidies, there is no reason to require a cash deposit or bond for that amount. Thus, the amount of the export subsidies will be subtracted for deposit or bonding purposes from the dumping margins.

This determination constitutes an antidumping order with respect to iron construction castings from Brazil, pursuant to section 736 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e) and section 353.48 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.48). We have deleted from the Commerce Regulations, Annex I of 19 CFR Part 353, which listed antidumping findings and orders currently in effect. Instead, interested parties may contact the Office of Information Services, Import Administration, for copies of the updated list of orders currently in effect.

This notice is published in accordance with section 736 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e) and § 353.48 of the Commerce Regulation (19 CFR 353.48).

Gilbert B. Kaplan,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

May 5, 1986.

[FR Doc. 86-10487 Filed 5-8-86; 8:45 am]

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[A-533-501]

## Antidumping Duty Order; Iron Construction Castings From India

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, Import Administration, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In an investigation concerning iron construction castings from India (castings), the United States Department of Commerce (the Department) and the United States International Trade Commission (the ITC) have determined that castings from India are being sold at less than fair value and that sales of light castings from India threaten material injury to a United States industry and that sales of heavy castings from India are materially injuring a United States industry. Additionally, the Department found that "critical circumstances" did not exist with respect to castings from India. Therefore, based on these findings, in accordance with the "Special Rule" provision of section 736(b)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), 19 U.S.C. 1673e(b)(2), all unliquidated entries, or warehouse withdrawals, for consumption of light castings from India made on or after May 7, 1986, the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of an affirmative determination of threat of material injury by the International Trade Commission (ITC), will be liable for the assessment of antidumping duties. Furthermore, based on these findings, all unliquidated entries, or warehouse withdrawals, for consumption of heavy castings from India made on or after October 28, 1985, the date on which the Department published its "Preliminary Determination" notice in the **Federal Register**, will be liable for the assessment of antidumping duties. Further, a cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties must be made on all such entries, and withdrawals from warehouse, for consumption made on or after the date of publication of this antidumping duty order in the **Federal Register**.



**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 9, 1986.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Terri A. Feldman, Office of Investigations, International Trade Administration, United States Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 377-0160.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The products covered by this order are certain iron construction castings, limited to manhole covers, rings and frames, catch basin, grates and frames, cleanout covers and frames used for drainage or access purposes for public utility, water and sanitary systems, classifiable as heavy castings under item number 657.0950 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated* (TSUSA), and to valve, service and meter boxes which are placed below ground to encase water, gas, or other valves, or water or gas meters, classifiable as light castings under item number 657.0990 of the TSUSA. These articles must be of cast iron, not alloyed, and not malleable.

In accordance with section 733 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b), on October 28, 1985, the Department published its preliminary determination that there was reason to believe or suspect that castings from India were being sold at less than fair value (50 FR 43595). We preliminarily determined that "critical circumstances" did not exist within the meaning of section 733(e) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(e)). On March 19, 1986, the Department published its final determination that these imports were being sold at less than fair value and that "critical circumstances" did not exist with respect to castings from India (51 FR 9486).

On April 25, 1986, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(d)), the ITC notified the Department that importations of light castings threaten material injury to a United States industry and that importations of heavy castings materially injure a United States industry.

Therefore, in accordance with sections 736 and 751 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e and 1675), the Department directs United States Customs officers to assess, upon further advice by the administering authority pursuant to section 736(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e(a)(1)), antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the foreign market value of the merchandise exceeds the United States price for all entries of castings from India. These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of light castings

entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 7, 1986, the date of publication in the *Federal Register* of an affirmative determination of threat of material injury by the International Trade Commission (ITC), in accordance with the "Special Rule" provision of section 736(b)(2) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e(b)(2)). These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of heavy castings entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 28, 1985, the date on which the Department published its "Preliminary Determination" notice in the *Federal Register* (50 FR 43595).

On and after the date of publication of this notice, United States Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted/average antidumping duty margins as noted below:

Manufacturers/producers/exporters	Weighted-average (percent)
RSI (excluded).....	0
Kajriwal (de minimis, excluded).....	0.39
Serampore.....	0.90
Kajaria (de minimis, excluded).....	0.30
All others.....	0.90

This determination constitutes an antidumping duty order with respect to light and heavy castings from India, pursuant to section 736 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e) and § 353.48 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.48). We have deleted from the Commerce Regulations, Annex I of 19 CFR Part 353, which listed antidumping findings and orders currently in effect. Instead, interested parties may contact the Office of Information Services, Import Administration, for copies of the updated list of orders currently in effect.

This notice is published in accordance with section 736 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e) and § 353.48 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.48).

Gilbert B. Kaplan,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

May 2, 1986.

[FR Doc. 86-10488 Filed 5-8-86; 8:45 am]

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[A-570-502]

# **Antidumping Duty Order; Iron Construction Castings From the People's Republic of China (the PRC)**

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, Import Administration, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In an investigation concerning iron construction castings from the PRC (castings), the United States Department of Commerce (the Department) and the United States International Trade Commission (the ITC) have determined that castings from the PRC are being sold at less than fair value and that sales of light castings from the PRC threaten material injury to a United States industry and that sales of heavy castings from the PRC are materially injuring a United States industry. Therefore, based on these findings, in accordance with the "Special Rule" provision of section 736(b)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), 19 U.S.C. 1673e(b)(2), all unliquidated entries, or warehouse withdrawals, for consumption of light castings from the PRC made on or after May 7, 1986, the date of publication in the *Federal Register* of an affirmative determination of threat of material injury by the International Trade Commission (ITC), will be liable for the assessment of antidumping duties. Furthermore, based on these findings, all unliquidated entries, or warehouse withdrawals, for consumption of heavy castings from the PRC made on or after October 28, 1985, the date on which the Department published its "Preliminary Determination" notice in the *Federal Register*, will be liable for the assessment of antidumping duties. Further, a cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties must be made on all such entries, and withdrawals from warehouse, for consumption made on or after the date of publication of this antidumping duty order in the *Federal Register*.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 9, 1986.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Charles Wilson, Office of Investigations, International Trade Administration, United States Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 377-5288.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The products covered by this order are certain iron construction castings, limited to manhole covers, rings and frames, catch basins, grates and frames, cleanout covers and frames used for drainage or access purposes for public utility, water and sanitary systems, classifiable as heavy castings under item number 657.0950 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated* (TSUSA), and to valve, service and meter boxes which are placed below ground to encase water.



gas, or other valves, or water or gas meters, classifiable as light castings under item number 857.0990 of the TSUSA. These articles must be of cast iron, not alloyed, and not malleable.

In accordance with section 733 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 1673b), on October 28, 1985, the Department published its preliminary determination that there was reason to believe or suspect that casting from the PRC were being sold at less than fair value (50 FR 43594). On March 19, 1986, the Department published its final determination that these imports were being sold at less than fair value (51 FR 9483).

On April 25, 1986, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(d)), the ITC notified the Department that importations of light castings threaten material injury to a United States industry and that importations of heavy castings materially injure a United States industry.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736 and 751 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e and 1675), the Department directs United States Customs officers to assess, upon further advice by the administering authority pursuant to section 736(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e(a)(1)), antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the foreign market value of the merchandise exceeds the United States price for all entries of castings from the PRC. These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of light castings entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 7, 1986, the date of publication in the Federal Register of an affirmative determination of threat of material injury by the International Trade Commission (ITC), in accordance with the "Special Rule" provision of section 736(b)(2) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 1673e(b)(2). These antidumping duties will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of heavy castings entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 28, 1985, the date on which the Department published its "Preliminary Determination" notice in the Federal Register (50 FR 43594).

On and after the date of publication of this notice, United States Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average antidumping duty margins as noted below:

Manufacturers/producers/exporters	Weighted-average (percent)
All other Manufacturers Producers Exporters.....	11.66

This determination constitutes an antidumping order with respect to iron construction castings from the PRC, pursuant to section 736 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e) and §353.48 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.48). We have deleted from the Commerce Regulations, Annex I of 19 CFR Part 353, which listed antidumping findings and orders currently in effect. Instead, interested parties may contact the Office of Information Services, Import Administration, for copies of the updated list of orders currently in effect.

This notice is published in accordance with section 736 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673e) and §353.48 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.48).

May 5, 1986.

Gilbert B. Kaplan,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 86-10486 Filed 5-8-86; 8:45 am]

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#### Short Supply Review of Certain Tin-Free Steel; Request for Comments

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, Import Administration, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce hereby announces its review of a request for a short supply determination under Paragraph 8 of the U.S.-Japan Arrangement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products with respect to certain tin-free steel.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Comments must be submitted no later than ten days after publication of this notice.

**ADDRESS:** Please send all comments to: Nicholas C. Tolerico, Acting Director, Office of Agreements Compliance, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230, Room 3099.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Holly A. Kuga, Room 3099, 202/377-3833, Office of Agreements Compliance, Import Administration, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Paragraph 8 of the U.S.-Japan Arrangement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products provides that if

the U.S. "... determines that because of abnormal supply or demand factors, the United States steel industry will be unable to meet demand in the United States of America for a particular category or sub-category (including substantial objective evidence such as allocation, extended delivery periods, or other relevant factors), an additional tonnage shall be allowed for such category or sub-category . . ."

We have received a short supply request for certain tin-free steel. The material is made to the following specifications:

- (a) Chromium coating:  
Weight: aim for metallic chromium 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup>; chromium in oxide 10mg/m<sup>2</sup>.
- (b) Width: 28 through 36 inches (-0.0, +0.25 inch).
- (c) Thickness: 0.0066 and 0.0094 gauge (+, - 0.0005 inch.)
- (d) Appearance: scratch-free, hole-free, rust-free.

Any party interested in commenting on this request should send written comments as soon as possible, and no later than ten days after publication of this notice. Comments should focus on the economic factors involved in granting or denying this request. The Department will maintain this request and all comments in a public file. Anyone submitting business proprietary information should clearly label the business proprietary portion of the submission and also include a submission without proprietary information which can be placed in the public file. The public file will be maintained in the Central Records Unit, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room B-099 at the above address.

Gilbert B. Kaplan,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

May 2, 1986.

[FR Doc. 86-10491 Filed 5-8-86; 8:45 am]

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#### Minority Business Development Agency

#### Financial Assistance Application Announcements; New York

**AGENCY:** Minority Business Development Agency, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) announces that it is soliciting competitive applications under its Minority Business Development Center (MBDC) Program to operate a MBDC for